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The "Bombay Guardian"

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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1853.

CURE FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump to it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool. dated August 2th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsboro', dated March 1st, 1852. Illicted

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a *near*, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 27th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her, arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Sidned) ROBERT G. BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
BadBreasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-Bay	Sore Nipple
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft,)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws.

Soldsatthe Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cock, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbunty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Boilard and Co. Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coules, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiana and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah: Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1⅞d. For docl. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1; 11-16th d. For credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅜
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 100½
at sight, .. Rs. 100⅝
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100
at sight, ... 100½
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 229

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000	28 per ct. pm.—sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do.	85½ per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do	34 per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	40 pr ct. pm. nom.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do 1,000	22 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do 12,000	19,600.—sale.
Colaba Press Com.	„			5,400.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	7,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do 400	65 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.		50	do	23½ Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 110½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 107	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 107	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 106⅝	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	per £nom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 224 at 225.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 216.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 104¾	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 15⅝	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15½	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London..	£ 2 at £ 2-5.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 9 at 10.....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... 6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 7 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0½d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } 1s. 11½d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand.. ..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight.. 2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee
Do 3 do do .. 2s. 0⅜d. „
Do 2 do do .. 2s. 0⅜d. „
Do 30 days' sight..... 2s. 0½d. „
Do sight..... 2s. 0⅝d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION,

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTIONS.

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP IN CHINESE.

San Francisco, February 15, 1853.

Last Sabbath being the first Sabbath of the new year among the Chinese, was made the occasion of an introductory service in the Chinese language, in accordance with the following advertisement :

Religious Services in Chinese and English.—The Christian community of this city will take interest in attending the religious services in the Chinese and English, to be held on Sabbath next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church, Stockton street, near Broadway. This is the introduction to regular preaching to the Chinese, in their own language, by the Revd. Mr. Speer. The Revd. Mr. Bridgeman, the first American Missionary to China, now for a few days in this city, will assist in the exercises.

The pulpit was occupied by the Revd. Dr. Bridgeman and the Revd. Mr. Speer. The former opened the services by a short address in the Chinese language, which was followed by a hymn read in English, and then sung by the choir ; after which the Revd. Mr. Speer read the 17th chapter of Acts, beginning at the 22d verse. This he read in Chinese. Care had been previously taken to supply the Chinese present with copies of the Testament in their own language. They all paid marked attention. After the reading of the chapter, Dr. Bridgeman offered up a fervent prayer in the Chinese. After singing, the Revd. Mr. Speer preached a discourse in Chinese, in which the Chinese manifested uncommon interest ; all eyes seemed rivetted upon the speaker.

Mr. Speer then favoured the audience with a brief synopsis of the address, translated into English.

It was, first, a welcome to them from the American people, hoping that they might become prosperous and happy in this their new home ; that they were welcome to participate in the products of our golden hills, agriculture, commerce, arts and sciences, &c., but, above all, that they were welcome to be partakers with us, in acquiring the knowledge of God's word, and being made fully acquainted with our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He told them that he designed to preach to them every Sabbath day, in a new chapel provided for their express use, and that he had opened an evening school, where they might daily receive instruction, and in which all were cordially invited to participate.

After he had concluded, Dr. Bridgeman again addressed the Chinese, in a very animated speech, in their own language ; the Chinese (of whom about one hundred were present) seemed greatly interested, and during his remarks, (in which he doubtless described to them the folly and absurdity of their idol worship,) they all gave full vent to their feelings by a hearty laugh, which was at once suppressed, and they continued to give good heed and undivided attention to the close.

After this a collection was taken up, which was liberally responded to by the crowded congregation assembled ; and we were glad to see our Chinese brethren were not backward in *their* contributions to aid the cause which had been so happily commenced on this the first Sabbath of *the Chinese New Year.*

The Revd. Mr. Speer and lady were formerly missionaries in China, but have now located themselves in our city. Mr. Speer has, during his residence among us, favoured the different congregations with his presence, and taken pains to inform our citizens of his plans and purposes in regard to this interesting people, among whom he is especially called to labour ; and in so doing, he has endeared himself to this whole people as a fearless advocate of the truth, and one who has fought, and who will continue to fight, manfully for the truth of Christ. We doubt not as to his full and perfect success, and that he will be the honoured instrument of winning many Chinese to the knowledge of the truth.

We were pleased to notice among the congregation, the "Golden Sister," in company with Mrs. Bridgeman ; also another Chinese girl, accompanied by the family of Mrs. Cole, who has long laboured among the Chinese.

Among the audience assembled on this interesting occasion, we noticed several Chinamen, who had been educated in the English college schools in Canton ; also one who was formerly employed as interpreter and teacher, by the missionary Gutzlaff ; he is a physician, and said to be one of their best educated men ; and to show their interest in the sermon, we noticed that some of them took up the English Testaments, and when Bible quotations were made in Chinese, they would hand the books to the American ladies present, indicating the passage read, &c.

The meeting was one of solemn interest to all present, and we hope *great good* will redound to this large and interesting class of emigrants who are now flocking to our shores—may it be for the purpose of gaining *heavenly* riches.

Dr. Bridgeman has been spending a few weeks with us, while the ship *Wild Pigeon*, in which he was a passenger, discharged her cargo, and preparing for her voyage to China. In giving the Chinese an account of his mission, last Sabbath, of his intention to return and labour among their people in China, they appeared highly gratified, and signified it by words and signs.—*Journal of Commerce.*

RANGOON.

LETTER FROM MR. KINCAID.

Interview with the Governor-General.

Rangoon, Aug. 8, 1852.—In my last I mentioned that Lord Dalhousie and suite had arrived here. The day after his arrival one of his secretaries called on me and spent more than an hour, asking a great number of questions relative to the government, &c. of Burmah. On Saturday last, before he left, a line from one of his aids informed me that the Governor-General would see me and my associates at three o'clock. I went accordingly with Mr. Vinton and Dr. Dawson. His lordship received us in the kindest manner, and at once began conversing on Burman affairs in a manner that indicated great familiarity with the subject. He inquired about the three races, Karens, Talings and Burmans, the peculiarities of each, the number of native Christians, whether the government made no distinction between us and British subjects, whether I was acquainted with the present king, who were the leading spirits in the court of Ava, and what were the feelings of the people towards the English. He asked my opinion of the late viceroy, whether he came down with peaceful or with hostile intentions. To this last I replied, "Hostile, no doubt."

"How, then," he inquired, "do you account for the pacific tone of the king's letter to me ?"

"It was to blind Commodore Lambert and give the viceroy time to prepare for resistance."

"What are your reasons for thinking the viceroy's intentions hostile ?"

"He came down slowly, collecting men and money in all the towns along the river, and brought ten large boats loaded with powder. On his arrival he took no notice of Commodore Lambert. The very day that he made his public entry into the city he issued one of his most hostile orders, cutting off all intercourse between the shipping and the shore under penalty of death. When Mr. Edwards went with a message, one of the officers in the viceroy's compound drew a sword and threatened his life. When a deputation of four officers was sent, they were not allowed to enter the hall of audience, and were rudely treated by the officials. The viceroy's conduct was, throughout, consistent with the supposition that he came with hostile intentions."

The Governor-General inquired about the loss of my library, observing that it was a most happy circumstance that we ourselves had not fallen into the hands of the viceroy. He spoke of our dispensary, said he had sanctioned the drawing of medicines for its use from the public stores, and added, "If you will allow me, I will give a small donation to the dispensary." About an hour after our return he sent 250 rupees. Before taking leave I said, "We feel, in common with many others, that the well-being, or otherwise, of unborn millions depends very much on the decision to which your lordship shall come." He replied with evident emotion, "I feel it. Those who have not the responsibility may act hastily. I have come to a decision after long and careful examination." When taking our leave he said, "We may meet again." Never will the impressions awakened by that interview be effaced from my mind.

State of the Country—Anticipations.

I have no time to speak in detail of the state of the country. In the Setang valley the king's brother-in-law has a large army, and is keeping up communications with Pegu, where he has an army of 8000 men, committing the most frightful outrages on the villages east and north of Pegu, murdering the men and consigning the women to a captivity worse than death. These are troops from the upper countries, and the court of Ava has given them unlimited permission to ravage the lower provinces. The Karens and Talings, who constitute the mass of the population below Prome, are to be entirely cut off, and the provinces desolated, because they are friendly to the English. This is the avowed policy of Ava. The population of Rangoon and of all the villages in the neighbourhood is rapidly increasing.

I have just received an interesting letter from Mr. Marshman of Serampore, editor of the *Friend of India.* In closing, he remarks, "I hope you have sent for a dozen more missionaries." I will give you part of my letter in reply.

"The principles of Christianity have taken deep root in the hearts of some 12,000, and through these a large amount of moral influence is brought to bear on some 20,000 more. Our churches are found scattered all the way from the seaboard to Prome. We have now at school in this city 250 young persons preparing to go back to their villages, some to teach school, and others to labor as evangelists among their countrymen. About forty native preachers are now supported by congregation over the country. The intelligence of recent events in Burmah has aroused to new energy the friends of missions in America, and I have no doubt but we shall be well sustained by having true and faithful men sent to our aid. I hope to see churches raised up along the whole line of this river to the *Hukang* valley. Then we shall stand on the borders of Western China and on the upper waters of the great Cambodia, and can reach by our books and our preaching untold millions in the centre of Eastern Asia. I almost wish that I had been born thirty years later in the Christian era, so as to see Christianity pouring its light over these vast regions.

"You inquire about the eastern boundary of Burmah. It is the Salwen river, for though the court of Ava claims a large territory east of the Salwen, its power is merely nominal. The inhabitants are Shans, and are broken up into several principalities, much like Germany ; several pay feudal homage, but no tribute, to the king of Ava."

Baptisms—Needs of the Mission—Sufferings of the People.

Last Lord's Day, for the third time during the last few weeks, we visited the baptismal waters. Our hands are full of work forced upon us by the providence of God. All are at work, men and women, from morning till night,—an incessant stream of strangers coming and going.

"It is not only in Rangoon that work is 'forced' upon the Mission. There is a widening movement. Mr. Vinton writes, August 19:—'Some two weeks since I sent two men to Dalla to establish a school and preach. Last evening one of the men returned with a company of Karens, and says that the work of God has already begun,—that the school has been established, that a very considerable number have declared for Christ, that two more teachers and preachers are required immediately, and that many more will be required next dry season ; for they have faith to believe that the whole district, where hitherto not a convert has been found, is about to embrace the gospel.' "

Aug. 25.—There are many subjects of great importance in reference to our work in Burmah, which seem to me worthy of early consideration. One of the most important is the training up of men for the work of teaching and of preaching the gospel. In the Karen department we should have eighty or one hundred before the end of 1853. I would like, if I could, to take twenty-five or thirty well instructed young men to the neighborhood of Prome and Toung Oo, and far northward of Prome, this coming cold season, and in two or three years more twice as many north of Ava. But then, to be fitted for the work, they must be under the influence and instruction of qualified men. In most cases they will be efficient just in proportion to efficiency of their teachers. One or two of the very best men that can be found should come out to instruct and mould this rising ministry. The improtance of the subject can hardly be over-estimated.

Active preparations are going forward to place garrisons in Pegu and Prome. If this had been done two months ago it would have saved the country from incredible suffering. Hundreds of villages have been destroyed within a few weeks by bodies of armed men professing to act under instructions from Ava. The villages are burned, the flying inhabitants plundered, and their flocks driven off. The suspense of the people as to the results of English policy is painful in the extreme. They are afraid of being left to the tender mercies of the government of Ava. At present all the desperate characters of the country are banded together for robbery and outrage. Scarcely a day or an hour passes without new intelligence of their barbarities. Large numbers of disciples between this and Prome have secreted themselves in retired places, and in fastnesses of the mountains ; and, so far as we can learn, but few have fallen by the hand of violence. From the best information we can gain, Ava is filled with intrigues, tumults and bloodshed. The empire is like a ship at sea in a terrible tempest, floating without a rudder

LETTER FROM DR. DAWSON.

Under date of August 11, Dr. Dawson describes an affecting interview with

A Convert of Thirty Years ago.

A few days ago I was invited to visit a venerable mother in Israel, a Burmese convert named Mah Mee, who is mentioned in the memoir of the first Mrs. Judson. I cannot describe the pleasure I felt in beholding the face of that aged disciple. She is over eighty years of age. She was either the thirteenth or fourteenth convert baptized in Rangoon by Dr. Judson. Her memory is remarkably good. She spoke very feelingly of her first teacher, "Mamma Judson," her kindness before the family removed to Ava, her instructions, and of the delight she enjoyed in the little meeting for prayer held very privately in a back room with three or four Burmese females. She said those were very happy days to recall ; and also that the time was not far distant when she would join the mamma, the teacher, and other loved friends in the bright world above. She was converted at the age of fifty, and baptized in the year (I think) 1822. The day before she was received, the now veteran pastor Ko Tha A was baptized. They have walked together, side by side as it were, as the disciples of Christ for these thirty years. I asked her if she felt any regard for the

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on 28 February, 2020

pagodas and idols around her. "No," she promptly replied, "they are stupid things, and how wicked it is to worship them!" "How do you feel towards your relations who believe in them?" "Great pity; they are blind and I pray for them." Would you be afraid to die?" "Not in the least. I am dying daily. This poor frame is wasting away rapidly." As she was poorly, she thought her days were to be very few, and when she died, she said she felt assured that she would go to be with Christ her Saviour. She seemed to have a firm, unwavering faith in the Redeemer. After spending a season of prayer with her and two of the native assistants, I left to procure for her some medicine and needed comforts.

MAULMAIN KAREN MISSION.

LETTER FROM REV. W. MOORE.

Karen Refugees in Maulmain—Suffering on the Burman frontier.

Maulmain, Aug. 13, 1852.—In a previous letter I have mentioned the fact that a company of 300 Pwo refugees from Martaban lately made their escape to this place. We invited some of them to attend school, but none decided to come. They remained in town about a month. I visited them frequently, and two native preachers went to instruct them daily most of the time. We were well received. The people talked freely on the subject of religion, but their excitement was too great to allow hem to *think* seriously. Besides, they were not in a situation to give an unprejudiced hearing. In addition to the prejudices excited by petty Burman officers in whose charge they were placed, and other counter influence, the priests made themselves active. They furnished a large kyoung in a central part of the city, and urged the inhabitants to liberality, not in vain. All things necessary for their comfort and many of the luxuries of life were furnished in abundance. A few days before they left for the Jungle one of the head men gave me a particular account of the liberality of priests and people to them, and said that must be a good religion that would lead to such bounty to the destitute, to so large a company for so long a time. He thought that a system which provided so well for the body would also do well by the soul.

Two smaller companies afterward succeeded in reaching Maulmain. They had wandered among the mountains, destitute of food and shelter, until they were exhausted. They presented a most piteous spectacle, filthy, emaciated and sorrow stricken. When they reached a safe retreat, the excitement that had kept them up being removed, they sunk down in helpless weakness. They stated that two other companies had attempted to escape, but were overtaken and forced back into the interior. Yesterday I saw a company of Karens from Dong Yan: some of whom four days ago returned from an excursion on the Burman side. They report that all the inhabitants within two or three days' journey of the Salven, are driven back. No paddy is cultivated, property is all destroyed, and the country laid waste. With the exception of in occasional attempt by banditti to cross the river, all is quiet in the jungles on this side.

The villagers who were burned out on the frontier are living in booths, and cultivating rice to some extent. But up to within a few weeks they have lived on the look-out, taking turns as sentinels. Chettingsville has suffered more severely than any other place. A few weeks since the pastor wrote that many had no rice nor any means of purchasing. A subscription of sixty-three rupees was raised on Newtom Compound, and sent up, but it never reached them. We hear that on his way home the bearer was robbed. How they are getting along we have not since learned.

Our schools are all making good progress.

SIAM.

Missionary Ladies Teaching in the King's Palace.

Bangkok, Siam, April, 1852.

My Dear Friends:—Months have passed since I promised to give you some account of visits to the King's Palace, for the purpose of giving instruction in English to the ladies of his Royal Majesty. I have been silent, because the novel attempt seemed so very uncertain of continuance and success—and it is no pleasant thing to paint bright pictures to friends with the prospect of having to cloud and darken them over ere they have reached their destination.

Soon after the coronation of the new King, he made the request that some of the ladies of our Missions might give lessons in English to some of the females of his Royal Palace. The Missions here thinking it a call not to be nneglected, it was decided that the request should be granted. Mrs. Bradley commenced visits in August, and Mrs. Jones and myself, after passing through affliction's deep waters, joined her permanently toward the last days of September. You will be happy to know that harmony of feeling and purpose unites us in our labors there, although we are from different Missions. We go alternately, each two days in the week, spending from two to three hours each day, and occasionally we accompany each other.

With the very words Palaces, Kings, Queens, &c., we associate ideas of beauty, splendor, grandeur, and magnificence. Shall I weave the most beautiful covering my poor fancy is capable of weaving, and spread it over all that is unsightly here? That were not quite faithful to truth, so let me pass along and sketch things just as they are, if I can.

From our mission home we look across the river a short distance above us, and we see a building with four curious sides, roofed with green tiles, having a short spire in the centre, all in a gilt dress, sparkling in the bright sunshine; and around this cluster more common buildings, with less aspiring roofs. Thus appears the Royal Palace, at one glance from our home. In front of the Palace, on the river's edge, is an open house, to which his Majesty and household may come for an airing, and from which they may descend into their boats. To this river house we first repair in our own boats. The door at the right is the entrance for females, Here we are met by an old woman, who has come to conduct us to our place of teaching. We soon pass along through two gates, and are now within the palace walls. For a few moments we walk through a quiet avenue, and then turn and go through a narrow street lined with market women and their provisions and articles for sale, and reach our place of teaching, after a walk of perhaps a quarter of a mile. We are led to an apartment of a lady called Chan Cun Tumnuk Mai. She is a lady of middle age and high rank, being the sister of the Prime Minister, and daughter of one of the highest nobles in the land. She has the superintendence of the affairs of the King's wives, and is treated by them with the greatest deference and respect. Upon our first visits to the Palace, this lady, with four of the King's sisters, and fifteen or twenty others, among whom were some of the wives of the King, made their appearance as bound for the study of English. But as the English language cannot be acquired in six days, or in six lessons, the majority of these ladies preferring their ease to the weariness of study and application, soon dropped away. The Chan Cun could not give her attention owing to the multiplicity of business upon her hands, and the sisters royal left, saying they would await the completion of a new house, when they would desire us to instruct them in a seperate class. Many seeds must be sown to produce one flower. Four of the young wives of the King continued, and kept up a perseverance beyond our expectations. And although we have to carry them in our arms, as it were, for the few steps they have taken on the hill of English, yet we will do this, and perhaps by and by the bright and opening prospects before them will so cheer and gladden them, that they will be inspired to go at a more rapid rate, by more close and orderly application. They read easy English words, and write very well, and have commenced grammar. Such is a hasty sketch of our visits to the King's Palace, to give English lessons, up to April 25th, when the funeral ceremonies of the late king commenced, and we suspended our teaching until their termination,—expecting then to resume them, and to send you another letter.

Affectionately yours,

Mary L. Mattoon.

UNFULFILLED PROPHECY—THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

Many persons are very averse to the study of unfulfilled prophecy. They contend that prophecy was designed to be understood only after its fulfilment, and thus to constitute an ever-accumulating evidence of the truth of Christianity. We do not deny that this is one of the uses of prophecy, but we do deny that it is the only one. We maintain that it was also intended to foreshew the people of God coming events, for their warning or encouragement. We can refer to many scriptural illustrations of this statement. Thus Pharaoh was warned by Joseph's interpretation of his prophetic dream of the approaching famine, in order that he might make the needful preparation to meet it. Thus Daniel understood from the prophetic writings of Jeremiah, that the period of the captivity of his people was drawing to a close; and thus also the prophetic writings, abounding as they do with predictions concerning the Messiah, created a general expectation, at the time of our Lord's first advent, that some extraordinary person was about to appear in the world. But our object in this paper is to direct attention to a prophecy, the interpretation of which is now being verified before the eyes of Europe. It is an undeniable fact that the prophecy contained in Rev. xvi. 12, relative to the drying up of the Euphrates, has been understood to foreshew the diminution and dissolution of the Turkish power. The following interpretation of this prophecy was written two hundred years ago by the Rev. James Durham, an eminent minister of the Church of Scotland, and is to be found in his "Complete Commentary upon the Book of Revelations," published after his death, in 1658:—

"The object is the great river Euphrates; which is great, and because of that, it is often called in Scripture the river simply. Of this Euphrates we heard, chapter ix. It runneth through Mesopotamia by or through Babylon, it divideth Solomon's kingdom from Syria, and was a great strength to Babylon; and when the Jews were carried captive, they were carried beyond the river, that is Euphrates; therefore it stands now in the way of their returning. Thus here is an impediment of their entry to the church, and of their access to help down Babylon, as once Jordan was dried to make way for them, so that impediment is to be removed, as if it were by the drying of a river, out of their way. To take Euphrates literally here will not suit much with the analogy used in the rest of the vials, nor with the scope here. That river standeth little in the way of the Jews' conversion, and the drying of it will be little useful to the church; it must then be figuratively understood. By waters ordinarily in Scripture, are understood much people, and by Euphrates, in particular, these people that dwell about it, as Isa. viii. 7. The king of Assyria and his army are called the waters of the river, that is, of Euphrates, because they dwelt about it. By the same reason, then, Euphrates here must be understood the people for the time inhabiting there. And because not only in verity of the thing, the Turks now possess that part of the world, but also, chap. iv. 14., &c. of this book, these same people were such as were marked as bound about that river, and the loosing of them noted as it were the overflowing of that people's dominion like a flood from these parts, so there is no people that can be so reasonably understood here as the Turks, who were also understood there, chap. ix. 14. And this sixth vial, mentioning that river, hath a special relation to the sixth trumpet, where it was mentioned before: for so the agreement betwixt the trumpets and vials requireth. Beside, Euphrates was both the border of the Roman Empire, and also of David's kingdom, though of and within neither, but rather an impediment to both, so it would seem that no people within the empire or church are meaned, though such enemies as border with both may be understood.

"The effect is, the waters thereof were dried up, that is, their dominion increased by their overflowing under the sixth trumpet, so now they decay and diminish, and their empire is abridged, by what mean the Lord knoweth. But these who seemed to be a great river that none could pass, now people may cross it, they are brought low. For if overflowing signify victory, as Isa. vii. 7., then drying up must signify diminishing, as is said."

At the time that Mr. Durham wrote the above interpretation the political aspect of Europe could not have influenced him in adopting an interpretation to be verified by the downfall of the Turkish Empire. At that time the Sultan was the terror of Europe. In 1621 the Turks, under Othman II., engaged in a war with Poland, but a peace was concluded the same year, the Turks granting permission to the Poles to trade in their dominions on condition of paying 10,000 sequins to the Sultan. In the year 1673 a dreadful war broke out with Germany, Russia, and Poland, whose army was at that time commanded by the celebrated John Sobieski. The year before hostilities had commenced, on account of the Poles having endeavoured to detach the Cossacks from their allegiance to the Sultan—the Turks were successful, and the Poles were obliged to pay an annual tribute of 20,000 rix dollars, and to deliver up 48 towns and villages in the territory of Kaminieck. Mr. Durham's views were formed, not from any calculation of human probabilities, but from a simple interpretation of the "sure word of prophecy." Doubtless the politicians of the day, if they took the trouble to read his book at all, laughed at the simple enthusiast. But we have lived to see his wisdom justified by the event. The Turkish Empire, after a series of misfortunes and losses, is now on the brink of dissolution.—*Achill Missionary Herald for March.*

RE-MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

One Khetter Nauth Banerjea, who gratuitously informs us, that he is "a pure Hindoo, in the purest sense," has written an excessively amusing letter to the Editor of the *Citizen*, on the subject of the Re-marriage of Hindoo Widows. We are all aware that men of genius are occasionally guilty of perpetrating acts of a truly eccentric and ridiculous nature;—for instance, the celebrated Samuel Rogers kept a Bank of England Note, for one Million of money, framed in his parlour, merely for the gratification of showing his contempt for the allurements of wealth; we therefore need not be greatly surprised at the enterprising Khetter Nauth Banerjea, stating at the commencement of his exceedingly wise and logical Epistle, that "the Remarriage of Widows is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," and afterwards proceeding to recommended the Young Bengal Party to desist from agitating the subject, as "Brohusputty, Bhasker Acharji and Beja Gunita," deemed it advisable to disregard the rights and privileges of their country-women. Seriously speaking, although it has fallen to our lot to peruse

innumerable letters, which were remarkable for their utter disregard of common sense and reason, we have seldom, if ever, read such unmitigated trash as is contained in the illiterate letter of this bigotted and ignorant Hindoo. He entertains us with a long list of ancient Hindoo authors, who have been distinguished for nothing, but their advocacy of Suttee, Brahminical power, and the celibacy of Widows, and winds up, by asserting in a strain worthy of Bedlam, that "their names shall echo to the last of the creation, neither time, nor the machinations of the bigoted Missionaries, who inpire our raw Hindoo Youths with Satanic inspiration, will be able to eclipse our divine ancestors. They shall be sung through enternity to eternity." We sincerely trust that "the bigoted Missionaries," so idiotically alluded to, will continue to exert themselves in the good cause of securing the fatherless and the Widow, their just rights. A great and visible change is now taking place in the mind of the native population. The great mass of the people of Hindustan will no longer tacitly submit to have their sacred rights and privileges remorselessly trampled on by the purse-proud Brahmins of "Bag Bazar" "and Nuddea :" they are evidently determined, and that soon, to cast off the trammels of a degraded priesthood, and act in a manner calculated to secure their earthly prosperity and perpetual happiness. We have been often assured, by great and good men—and we believe them—that during their ministerial peregrinations, they have seldom found learned Brahmins attempting to defend the tenets of the Hindoo Faith.—No! On the contrary, they have generally heard them ingenuously acknowledge, that Hinduism cannot be defended, but that they are unwilling to abandon the profession of it, as their ancestors hearkened to its dictates and obeyed its laws!! It cannot be expected that the progress the Christain religion is now making, throughout India, will be viewed with toleration, by those who obtain their bread by teaching the abominable superstitions of a sanguinary faith : the Missionaries therefore of India must expect much harassing opposition and personal abuse from the Brahminical orders, who have almost invariably proved themselves utterly disregardless of the welfare of the people, but, keenly alive to their own personal interests. The Indian Government have latterly, we are glad to observe, paid great attention to the important subject of Native Education, and we doubt not that, through its instrumentality, in the course of a few years a salutary change will take place in the general character of its subjects, and that we shall no more have the pain and mortification of beholding fanatical fakeers, in order to propitiate some imaginary blood-thirsty deity, cutting and maiming their mortal bodies, and thus palpably proving the moral darkness of their souls!! Let the European Residents of this country come nobly forward to assist, by their pecuniary aid, the Missionary undertakings of the different Christian denominations, and we are convinced, that the ancient stronghold of superstitious barbarism—the Temple of Juggurnath—will soon be deserted by its ignorant and deluded supporters, and become a mere tottering ruin,—a retreat for the vulture and a resting-place for the owl! Then we shall hear no more of infanticide, and be no longer liable to read of Widows being led out of their desolate houses to be burnt at the stake of Brahminical despotism!! The day of Hinduism is fast closing—even at present the priesthood is despised,—the Vedas trampled on and rejected,—and the Laws of Menu laughed at and derided by the indignant millions whose ancestors, for centuries, suffered beneath the tyrannical and galling yoke of insufferable religious persecution!! and if the Members of the Young Bengal Party, who have been slandered in such a promiscuous and scurrilous manner by that poor miserable fanatic, Khetter Nauth Banarjea, have in any degree caused these desirable revolutions in the character of their countrymen, all we can say is, that they are justly entitled to the admiration and respect of a wise and enlightened public.—*Benares Recorder, May*, 28.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

THE Treasurer of the Gujarat Tract and Book Society, acknowledges with thanks the following sums :—

Major Lang, Political Agent, Katiwar,	Rs.	200	0	0
J. Molisworth, Esq. - - -	„	100	0	0
N. Spencer, Esq. - - - -	„	5	0	0

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—We beg to direct attention to an article which we extract from a recent number of an American paper, regarding Missionary efforts among the Chinese in California. Hope seems arising in several quarters for China : and we think the Chinese Mission in California by no means the least promising field of labour. The Chinese there are wholly detached from the idolatrous associations of their country. It would seem as if the mind Eastern Asia and Christendom must come in contact, specially on the shores of the Pacific. May our American brethren find grace faithfully to fulfil their high mission.

WE direct attention to the communication of a correspondent on the Unity of the Christian Faith. It is a subject this at which with heart and hand we ought all to labour. Our correspondent has, we feel assured, written according to the grace and light given him :—may we all be more diligent in searching the Scriptures, and in seeking to understand the signs of the times in which we live. It is lamentable to see what unchristian views some Christians entertain on Christian Unions. Even a correspondent of *Evangelical Christendom* condemns a union of *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, because of the sacrifice of *essentials*, as if there could be any *essential* difference among those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity.—*See Evangelizal Christendom, March*, 1853.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.—We devote a separate paragraph to record some instances of liberality which are mentioned in connexion with the London May Meetings. At the Bible Society there is announced a donation of £1000 from "A Lay Member of the Church of England towards the Jubilee Fund." At the meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society "An Old Friend," finding the debt of the Society to be £1800, simply wipes off the whole amount. Mr. Peto, to forward the scheme of sending 20 additional Missionaries to India, offers £100 a year for each Missionary so provided,—that is, when the whole number shall be sent, he will subscribe *annually* the sum of £2000. Certainly these are generous acts. The heart of the Church is being enlarged ; and not a few believe the words : *It is more blessed to give than to receive.* Among other influences tending to enlighten the consciences of men in regard to giving to the cause of Christ, we would mention the Memoir of the Haldanes—a book which has been very extensively read in Britain ; and which exhibits one of the most remarkable cases of a man who held himself simply to be a steward of God's bounty, with which the history of the Church makes us acquainted.

Was it Mark Antony, in classic story, who, when reduced to ruin, exclaimed: "*Alas! I have lost everything except what I gave away.*" A most noble sentiment for a Pagan. Christian reader—does it not put you to shame?

LONDON MAY MEETINGS.—In the papers brought to us by last mail we have been looking for notices of some of those important reunions, the London "May Meetings," as they are called. More than the entire month of May is occupied by these assemblies, which now commence in April and extend some way into June, occurring almost every day in the interval. The "May Meetings," as our readers doubtless are aware, are the anniversaries of the great religious societies of England, and they constitute one of the most characteristic features of English Christianity.

We find in our home papers long notices of the anniversaries of two of the most important of these Societies, and brief notices of some others of inferior moment. The "Church Missionary Society" held its fifty-fourth annual meeting on the 3rd May. The Report was of a very cheering character. The sum raised in the United Kingdom was £110,148, and that raised and expended in India nearly £11,000; in all £120,932—a sum exceeding the revenue of last year by more than £2000. The number of ordained Missionaries has risen last year from 162 to 172. The committee speak very hopefully of most of their Missionary stations. Regarding the Mediterranean and the regions adjacent, they refer with satisfaction to the plans of Bishop Gobat of Jerusalem. We rejoice to see the determination of the Society "to make an open protest against the errors of Oriental churches." This course—abhorred by the Tractarians in India and elsewhere—is the only one which could secure the confidence of Evangelical Christians. The Church Missionary Society is blessed in having a man like Gobat to counsel them in their difficult operations among the fallen churches of the East. The Report speaks of "extraordinary movements" now taking place among both the Christians and Mahomedans of the Turkish empire.

Of Northern India the Report also speaks hopefully. Jubbulpore will be occupied as a centre of Missionary operations in an immense district. Increased Bible circulation—the conversion of educated persons—increase of itinerant preaching; these are said to be the three special features of the work in Northern India,—and all of them are most cheering.

In Tinnevelly there has been much progress. More than a thousand have been baptized during the year : the total number of Christians is 27,000. A remarkable change in the feelings of the heathen towards the Gospel has taken place. In Ceylon there is "great though gradual progress."

In New Zealand heathenism is nearly extinct. In North West America, among the Indians, the work has greatly advanced.

Among the speakers at the public meeting we find the Earl of Carlisle, Bishop McIlvaine from America, and others. There are several interesting allusions to India. Lord Carlisle merely puts the question whether the State, as such, ought to engage in the Christianizing of India. Shunning a direct reply, his Lordship exhorts his audience, at all events *as individuals*, to exert their utmost energies to send India that Gospel which is the best gift we can bestow, in the proportion that Eternity outweighs Time. Canon Stowell, an eloquent and influential man, pointedly directs the attention of the meeting to the same question. "I think," says he, "the nation ought to demand, not simply that Christianity should be sanctioned and tolerated by the English Government, but supported, set forward, and countenanced." We may turn to the sentiments of a member of the administration on

this very important topic. At a meeting of the Church of Scotland's Missions, presided over by the Duke of Argyle, his Grace speaks as follows: "He did not say that the Christianizing of the people of India was a duty which could, or would, be attempted by Government. It would rather hinder than promote the cause of Christianity if the secular arm were employed to make converts to the cause of Christ. In the meantime the progress of Christianity is surely, although slowly, going on.—It was our bounden duty to improve the Indian mind with a view to that day when India would take its place among the independent and Christian nations of the world." On the whole we presume there will be no proposal on the part of the Government to promote the Christianization of the Natives of India by direct State support; but we certainly do look for a large, and enlightened, and *Christian* legislation on the subject of Indian Education.

The fifty-first anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on 4th May. The Report was highly encouraging. Total receipts of last year £109,160 10s.6d, being an increase over the preceding of £711 9s. 10d. Scriptures issued last year 1,168,794; being an increase of 14,152. The sum hitherto subscribed to the Jubilee Fund is £17,000; but much more is expected in the course of the year.—The Scriptures have been largely circulated in France during the last twelve months. From Austria they are rigidly excluded. They are largely circulated in North Italy,—pretty extensively in Prussia and Sweden,—and to some extent in Russia,—extensively among the Evangelical Armenians of Turkey—very extensively, as compared with former years, in Bengal. In Australia, enlarged plans have been adopted. A good deal has been done in the South Seas among the young churches there, which cheerfully pay in cocoanut-oil and other commodities for the Bibles they receive. 5,000 copies of the Scriptures have been sent to Madagascar, which is now again so hopeful a field of labour, with its Christian king, its almost Christian prime minister, and its many tried confessors. Altogether the Report denotes progress, and certainly encourages much hope. True, some countries are now entirely shut against the word of God—little or nothing can be done in Spain, Portugal, Middle and Southern Italy, Austria, and not much in Russia and Greece. Still other doors are opening. The blessed word of God makes way on the whole.

Of the speeches, that of Baptist Noel seems the most interesting. He reminds us that the Bible is circulated in 148 languages, and that by the Bible Society and kindred societies there have been circulated from the commencement forty-three millions of copies of the word of God. He points to Tahiti, in which the pure Gospel holds its place in spite of all the efforts of the French priests—and that because the people possess the Bible. The Revd. Dr. Vermilye, who, with Bishop McIlvaine, formed a deputation from the American Bible Society, supplies us with some facts regarding that important sister institution, which is also rapidly advancing. Founded in 1816, its income last year amounted to £73,000; its issues to 799,300. At the present rate of progress, the Transatlantic Society will, in the course of a few years, equal in magnitude the British and Foreign one. May it even surpass it,—and may there be a holy rivalry between the two to accomplish the greatest possible amount of good!—The venerable Malan of Geneva made his appearance on the platform, and delivered an address full of the Christian unction and simplicity so characteristic of the man. Altogether the friends of the Bible Society—the friends of the Bible—have much cause of thankfulness to God in the retrospect both of the past year, and their Anniversary Meeting.

Looking at the immensity of the work to be done, we cannot but deplore the slowness of the progress of the Church in all her evangelistic and philanthropic schemes. Still, thanks be to God, there is progress. As mentioned at one of the anniversary meetings, there are now in Britain nearly forty Missionary Societies, which send out nearly 5,000 labourers (all kinds included) to the Lord's vineyard: in America there are about ten societies, which send forth upwards of 1,000 Missionaries. From the recently Christianized islands of the South Seas there now comes home the sum of £16,000 as a subscription for the Bible and Missions. The converts belonging to the different missions cannot be fewer than 700,000. Let us be thankful for these things. Everything calls to fresh effort. We have hopefully commenced a glorious work;—onward!

REVIEW.

Life and Times of FRANCESCO SFORZA.—By William Pollard Urquhart, 2 vols. Blackwood and Sons, 1852.

These two volumes present us with a graphic sketch of Italy during the second period of her glory, when Republics, Popes and Dukes vied with one another in patronizing literature and the arts, and when Italy was so far independant that foreign influence was always resisted, and kept in check, when not repulsed. But the political organization of modern Italy was fatal to any lengthened period of prosperity. Those manifold states as often contending with one another, as united against the foreigner, had no internal bond of union. Discarding the stern policy of ancient Rome, which absorbed Sabines and Æquians, Samnites and Etruscans, Greek colonists and Cisalpine Gauls, in the one name of Romans, the modern Italians of each province, by attempting to preserve its liberties by itself alone, sacrificed the unity and strength of the nation, and fell one by one into the hands of the foreigner. The Italians of the present day see the error that was then committed, but we fear it is now too late to remedy it. It is easy for a state to decline, but not so easy to recover its lost position; nor is there a single instance to the contrary up to this day, of any country which had once risen to eminence after declining rising again to any high position among nations, unless, in the meantime, it had in a great measure changed its inhabitants, and been peopled by a new race. On the subject of the decline of republics, Urquhart has these striking observations:—

"The causes of the rapid degeneracy of republican states are as easy to explain as those of their rapid rise. For as it is with individual men, so it is with the collection of individuals that constitute a nation; the former require more than ordinary strength of character to stand a succession of good fortune; the latter need more than ordinary virtue to stand the great material prosperity which is the inevitable result of liberty. The career of many obscure individuals has been like that of the monarch, who in his youth desired wisdom and virtue more than riches and power, but as soon as silver had become as plentiful as paving stones in his capital, went a whoring after other Gods. The records that we have of the times of Marius and Scylla shew how fallen was the state of those, concerning whose forefathers it was said, that it would be easier to turn the sun from its course than to seduce them from the path of virtue. The sons of the victors of Legnano degenerated more rapidly even than the descendants of those who had stained with Punic blood the waters of the Mediterranean. Their fate should be pregnant with instruction to all that maintain that a government has to attend only to the material prosperity of a nation, and that it may leave its morality to take care of itself. If the former be attained it certainly cannot continue without the latter. The Italian republics fell because they had not derived, either from religion or philosophy, sufficient virtue to stand their premature prosperity. Let their history be a warning to us; and in their fall let us think of our own despite our watery wall."

It is not our purpose to analyze these interesting volumes, nor to follow the fortunes of our hero, who from a peasant's son rose to be Duke of Milan, and arbitrator of the Peninsula, and as good a man as his age produced.

Those who wish to follow up the history of that eventful period, will hardly find a safer guide than our author, and the quotation we have made above contains the moral of his story.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIRS,—There are, and there ever have been, numerous earnest searchers into the Sacred Scriptures. Of these many thousands have differed in their interpretation of the doctrines, precepts, and ordinances found,—have differed widely, yea, conflictingly, and quite irreconcilably. (I am speaking, not of the speculative and philosophically inquisitive, who form, indeed, a host, but of the *earnest*, the *sincere*, the *devout*, the *obedient* searchers.) These differing Christians have been designated by names such as Calvinist, Armenian, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Ultra-Calvinist, Baptist, Pædo-Baptist, Anabaptist, Premillenarian; and comprehensively, by the words Orthodox and Heterodox; Apostolic and Sectarian, Established and Free. Upon contemplating this state of the precious Family of God, notwithstanding its inveterateness, its extensive prevalence, and, as men please to say, its necessariness, a solemn and loving spirit is moved to say, (revolving 1 Cor. i. 10; xii. 12, 13; x. 16, 17,) Surely Children of the Resurrection, (i. e. Adam-men raised, after judgment and execution, from death and burial, into life from and of God—Life spiritual, Life holy, Life eternal, (Luke xx. 36—38: 1 Pet. i. 3; Rom. vi. 3—11; 1 Cor. vi. 17: 19,) Fellow-members of Christ, Fellow-Living stones of the spiritual house, the Holy temple, the Habitation of God, (1 Cor. vi. 15; Eph. v. 30; ii. 19—22; 1, Pet. ii. 5;) Fellow-constituents of the exalted City of Testimony, Fellow-Lighthouses in the world, Fellow-instances and witnesses of the truth, the Righteousness, the Grace, and the Glory of the Salvation of Christ, (Mat. v. 14—16; Phil. ii. 15; 1, Thess. v. 5, Eph. v. 8; and ii. 5—7 and i. 6, 12; 1, Pet. ii. 9, 12;)—ought, can may, (will!) dwell, worship, serve suffer, and wait together without schisms, and "perfectly joined in the same mind and in the same judgment." *Surely* this contemplator cries, and *surely* is such a spirit persuaded, and *surely* is he ever uttering, and *surely* is he settled in his sentiment and aspiration and exhortation, not because he is ignorant of the weakness, wilfulness, and badness of *men*, but because he considers the humility and obedience, heavenly-mindedness, the filial reverence of fear and the brotherly regard and love of *saints*;—because he, waving aside the spectacle even of the Renewed man struggling under his strongly-colluctant natures, summons into view the commandment of God, the beseeching of God, the evident expectation of God, and the potent provision of God in the instruction and stirrings of His word, and in the inspiring, and leading, and seconding of His spirit. *Surely*, then, be *our* cry, dear brethren, and *surely* be *we* persuaded!

Three observations here occur to be made: First, that the Orthodox do altogether approve of the further searching of the word and of the further sifting of views and tenets by the Heterodox. The Orthodox, with heart and soul, allow that there are yet truths to be discovered in the Word, and by the Word errors to be corrected—by the Heterodox. Likewise, on the other hand, do the classes called Heterodox approve, commend, and enjoin the study of the scripture and the reconsideration of received doctrines upon the self-titling Orthodox. Now, in

such a condition of double appropriation and double awarding of designations, and in the absence of any utterance from Heaven, or other authoritative Umpire, may the saints—these two grand divisions of the saints—go on, cherishing without questioning their own interpretations, and condemning without hearing the interpretations of their brethren? May godly men, learned men, talented men, calmly adjudge to be heresies or errors the opinions of men allowed, even by themselves, to be also godly, and learned, and talented? May this procedure be, not of one party towards another, (a sufficiently sorrowful case!) but of two parties reciprocally? May these two beloved parties hold fast this adjudgment from century to century, even from the Apostolic age unto the Day of the Lord? And may this conduct and course be observed without their meriting, and (as long-stretching History records they have incurred,) incurring the charge of childishness, earthliness, haughtiness, unbrotherliness, unversedness in the counsel and ways of God, and unlikeness to the image and example of Christ?

Secondly, that when godly and able men, holding opposing interpretations of portions of the Word, do engage together, whether face to face, or by epistle, or by printed disquisition, to determine these portions, overtopping the reasons ordinarily assigned for their discussing them without attaining agreement, (such as ignorance of the peremptory command to agree, 1 Cor. i. 10; ignorance of the high capability of agreement into which they have been elevated by having been baptized by one Spirit into one Body, and been all made to drink into one Spirit, 1 Cor. xii. 13; Ignorance of the article *ulterior to believing the truth*, even "unfeigned love of the brethren with pure heart fervently, 1. Pet. i. 22; &c., &c.,)—the great, strong striking reason is, these parties engage together, not to listen to each other's exposition of their views, but to be listened to in making their own; not to enter into a new acceptation of doctrine, but to maintain that in which they stand; not to inquire, learn, and receive, but to inform, and instruct, and impart.

Thirdly, that, as in the procedure just noted it is allowed, yea, affirmed by both the contending parties, i. e. by all disagreeing Christians whosoever, that there is truth to be acquired, and that listening and learning are proper acts, the good, the beauteous the efficient, the all-faithful measure to be adopted is—Reverse this course: meet, or correspond, or publish to ASK, to CONSIDER, and to LEARN.

Is it too much to require this from men begotten of God, by one Spirit, into one Family and School, and Sphere of worship, service, and suffering unto one ultimate fellowship of beatitude and glory?—from men enjoined to "all humbleness of mind and lowliness and meekness," and exhorted "to be subject one to another, in honor preferring one another, each esteeming other better than himself?" And is it necessary to hint that this forbearance of propounding, and establishing, and vindicating, and enforcing—and this rendering of attention, examination, deliberation, and reflection—whilst it is the straight way to learn,—is the sure, the ample, and the happy way to teach?

Your allotted space being filled, our especial subject must be deferred until your next issue.

Η ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ *μενέτω.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—JUNE 10.

—— A Hyderabad correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says: "The ministerial involvements of Serajool-Moolk, will, it is apprehended, press very heavily on the Nizam—the fulfilment of the late Minister's engagements are sure to be demanded by every one who has power enough to raise a "Dungah." The Cession was made, and the Treaty signed on the 21st of May—fifty-two lacs' worth of country have been ceded; the whole of Berar, the Rachoor Doab, and a district about Nuldroog, are all to be managed by the Nizam's English Officers. A Brigade of the Contingent will assemble at Lingsagoor to take possession of the Doab, but resistance is not expected from any one."

—— Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's offer of a lakh of rupees for a School of Design has been referred to the Court of Directors.

—— The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa has the following from Florence 23d:—"A few days since a quarrel took place outside the La Croce gate, between some Austrian and Tuscan soldiers, in consequence of the latter refusing to drink with the former. Sabres and bayonets were brought into use, and although the Tuscans were less in number than the Austrians, they had the advantage over their adversaries, many of whom were seriously injured, and taken to the military hospital. In consequence of this and other similar quarrels which have taken place, it has been determined to separate as much as possible the Austrian and Italian troops; the former are to occupy the Fort de Basso, and the latter are to be confined to the barracks in the interior of the city. The political authorities have completed their informations against Martinati, who who had been arrested as the principal agent of Mazzini. It is said that the prisoner is seriously compromised by the seizure of letters and papers of the highest importance."

SATURDAY,—JUNE 11.

—— A Home journal says:—"By letters of the 24th of March we learn that on Palm Sunday there was a battle between the Greek and Armenian Christians, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, about a lamp. Several persons were wounded. The Catholics remained neuter. "The English missionaries were turned out of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, because they behaved in an unseemly manner when the procession passed on Good Friday. A missionary named Crovford (Crawford?) preached a sermon outside the synagogue while service was going on within, and indulged in invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, incensed at this, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman; Mr. Crovford's friends came to the rescue, the Jews supported the defender of the Mosaic rites, and a regular fight ensued. "It rained stones and mud," and the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight."

Another authority adds:—"The Jewish religious authorities were at last compelled to interfere to protect the vanquished from further violence. To prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes the Grand Rabbi has addressed a protest to the respective consuls, complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Missionaries and their adherents."

—— The *Jam-i-Jumshed* has an article on the necessity of a Foundling Hospital in Bombay. It supposes that as many as thirty or forty infants perish at the road-side annually.

MONDAY,—JUNE. 13.

—— The *Friend of India* on China affairs says:—"The idea that the new Emperor is a Christian, or has at least been instructed in the Christian theology, derives strength from every additional fact disclosed. Just before the advance upon Nankin, he issued the following manifesto:—

"This proclamation is issued calling on you to discard them (the Manchus) promptly and thoroughly, and to wait the establishment of our court in Nanking, when those who undergo a proper examination shall receive degrees according to their merit. *Let the barbarians of other nations keep out of the way until the empire becomes subject to us, when proclamation shall be issued concerning trade;* but those stupid Budhist priests and the juggling Taouists are to be repressed, and their monasteries and temples demolished, as also those of all other corrupt sects. Let each tremblingly obey."

"The principle avowed in this document is said to be carried out to the letter. The temples are destroyed, the images broken up, the monasteries dissolved, and the monks and nuns driven into the interior. According to Dr. MacGowan, the last of the Ming family who in 1656 made a gallant, though unsuccessful, attempt to redeem his House, was also a Christian. It is impossible to decide what creed is professed by Tienteh, but the mere possibility of a Christian Emperor mounting a throne like that of China, is of the deepest interest to the civilized world. Buddhism is not a creed likely to have many martyrs. Its Chinese professors, in particular, are remarkable for the utter absence of any thing resembling religious faith, and the example of the Court might possibly in a few years be followed by he nation."

—— A letter appears in the *Telegraph and Courier*, taken from *Galignani's Messenger*, on the moving of tables by animal magnetism. The following is an extract:—On the evening of Saturday, April 30, I witnessed, at the house of an American gentleman in Paris, a series of experiments, of which I will give a brief account. It may be proper to say that some fifty persons were present, among whom were several Parisian *savans* of great eminence, and who participated in the performances. There were also other persons of high distinction. The party was strictly private, and I therefore do not give the names. No professed adept in the art was in the room. In the first place, a light mahogany tea-table, with six legs, was placed on the waxed floor of the saloon, and the palms of the hands of four persons (two ladies and two gentlemen) were placed upon it. The formation of a chain or circle, connected by the touching of the little fingers, being a mere pedantry of those who know little of the subject, was not observed. In three minutes the table cracked, undulated, and then moved. On being directed by the will of one of the party, it moved along the floor slowly or rapidly, to the right or the left, forward or backward; when thus directed, it also rose on two legs, and resisted strong pressure before it would come down. While standing on two legs, it also turned round to the right and the left, as directed by the will. A child of seven years, weighing 35lb., was put upon the table, and it then moved as before though somewhat less rapidly. Similar experiments were made with other tables—one smaller and one larger. The former moved freely under the hands of two of the French scientific gentlemen, going round, and backward and forward, and rising upon two legs or one, in exact obedience to their volition. They fully admitted the astonishing reality. A large table, weighing 75lb., was tried, and the experiments were perfectly successful. It moved rapidly and freely, and rose upon two legs by the volition of one of the party—an effect equal to raising a weight of 15lb. The experiments were repeated over and over again. There was no doubt, I believe, in the mind of any person present, as to the facts here stated. I need but add, that these are only confirmations of what is familiarly known in the United States, and what any sensible person may determine for himself. Let the experiment be made in any circle of a dozen persons, men and women. Among these, some will probably be found to have the requisite magnetic power. Four such persons being found, the rest is obvious and certain. Two persons of strong magnetic power will succeed perfectly."

—— The Rev. J. Porter, of the *Lodiana Mission*, says: "The Sikh religion is as truly a religion of the sword as that of Mohammed, and in some respects even more so; for all the religious rites of the latter may be observed where the head of their religion is not a military leader; but the Sikh ceremonies, in order to their proper observance, require that the religious head be the head of military power, and that power in the ascendancy. This fact needs to be understood to be able to appreciate the effects of the late war with the British; and to understand the present position of the country. The Sikh military power is gone, and with it the possibility of performing properly the religious rites which it upheld. This the Sikh feels and acknowledges; and in this respect the British arms, in two short campaigns, have done more towards the overthrow of this religion, than many years preaching could have done, unless extraordinary power attended it. Those campaigns have been the opening wedge. The Sikh power is crushed, doubtless never to rise. Their religion therefore can never flourish. Now is *the crisis* in their history. Now is the field white unto the harvest. Now, if ever, they must have the gospel. Would that I could make those young men, just entering the ministry who are looking around for some quiet home, in the bosom of friends, hear the Macedonian cry; and that Jesus himself would speak to them with power, and put his own spirit within them, to fit them for this field of labour, and send them forth to reap the harvest."

—— The Jews in Salonica, being oppressed by the Government, made an appeal to the Protestant Missionaries, Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Lord. They said: "From the day that you came into the camp of the Hebrews, you have done much for us, so much that it cannot be numbered; now show us more kindness in the latter end than at the beginning. Ye followers of righteousness, do not spare the little time that must be lost in carrying out this matter. Give glory to God, and he will grant you long life."

—— A Home paper says:—"The necessity for improvement in the electric telegraph system of this country, and of Europe generally, is illustrated by a fact mentioned in the last American advices, of a message of 105 words having been conveyed from New York to New Orleans, a distance of 2,200 miles, in a single hour. The price charged is not stated, but it was probably less than would have to be paid for the most ordinary communication between two towns in this country."

—— A recent brief of the Pope recommends the adoption of the greatest rigor concerning marriages between Catholics and Protestants in Germany; all dispensations to be granted by himself under oath, that all children resulting from such marriages shall be brought up in the Catholic religion.

—— We also perceive that he has declared invalid all marriages performed by ministers of the Free German Catholic church; and the issue of these marriages illegitimate. We cannot but regard this as an arbitrary and iniquitous act; and the effect must be, so far as the Pope's decree is regarded, to place thousands of families hitherto occupying a respectable position, in a position of infamy. But it is a consolation that public sentiment will not every where in Germany take counsel from the Pope.

TUESDAY,—JUNE 14.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says :—"The Rev. J. Milne, the minister of the Free Church, arrived in the *Hindustan*. He preached his first sermon last Lord's Day evening. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner, connected with the Free Church Mission, arrived also in the *Hindustan*. We give our newly arrived brethren a hearty welcome, and pray that they may live long and labour successfully in this part of the Mission field."

—— The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* announces a miracle said to have taken place at Bari, where one of the thorns belonging to the crown with which our Saviour was tortured, let fall some drops of blood on Good Friday last, in the presence of a numerous concourse of people. A similar miracle is stated to have taken place at Andria on the same day with another thorn of the crown ; and it is added that this is not the first time such a thing has occurred, but that it has been several times observed, the last being in 1842.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says :—"We find from the *Nonconformist* that some of our religious people at home have at length risen up to the conviction, that they ought to take a part in seeking the political reformation of India. This is at last gratifying to ourselves, for we have long ago, in various ways, laboured to impress this subject upon their attention. When in England—we endeavoured while at Manchester—to bring the subject forward, but the pear was not ripe. The Manchester men did not see the Cotton star so distinctly as they see it now, and having nothing but the borne down condition of millions of poor people to plead, having no chains, whips, or slavery, such as they have in the West Indies to waken up the sympathies and energies of the people, we laboured comparatively in vain. India has, however, at last got the ear of the public, and our religious men begin to feel that they ought to have something to say in the matter. Well, better late than never, it is pleasant to live long enough to see people adopting right principles, and to find, after all, that our advocacy of those principles has at length received the sanction of those who have more influence for carrying them out than we have."

—— The following is from the *Benares Recorder* :—"We regret extremely that an article appeared in our issue of the 21st of May, commenting in an uncalled for manner upon the Revd. Mr. Marriot, D. D. ; we say uncalled for, as from what we have since learnt, we are fully convinced that the Reverend Gentleman alluded to, has been "more sinned against than sinning." We therefore tender him our apologies for any injuries we may have inflicted upon him, and assure him that we shall lose no time in bringing his case prominently forward, to the notice of the public, in its proper light."

—— The annexed is from the same :—"Mr. Probett, we hear, has now made arrangements to start a Dak from Calcutta up to Benares, commencing from the first of October, when it is believed that he will have completed the arrangement. Jotee Parshad seems to be in right earnest about it, and has ordered that the Garries, which Mr. Probett commenced to build before he went down to Calcutta, shall be completed and ready for conveying travellers by next October, to and from Calcutta."

—— The *Hurkaru* says ;—"From the following extract which we take from a private letter from Dr. Alexander Duff, dated the 20th May, it will be seen that he has been before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian affairs, and that he has not forgotten his Calcutta friends or their interests :—

'Yesterday, when examined by the Lord's Committee, I contrived to bring in Lord Metcalfe's eulogium on the East Indians, which will now be for ever embodied in the public records of the British Parliament.

'It was on general matters connected with the working of our judicial establishments I was examined. The subject of education is soon to come on, when I hope to be able to introduce the claims of the East Indians again.'"—

—— The *North China Herald* of May 7th says :—"The Insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but One God, the Heavenly Father, the Allwise, Allpowerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world ; with him, Jesus Christ, as the Saviour of Mankind ; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three Persons of the Trinity. Their Chief on earth is a person known as '*Tae-ping-wang*, the Prince of Peace,' to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids in an edict the application to himself of the terms 'Supreme,' 'Holy,' and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China ; but which he declines receiving on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code, the Insurgents call the 'Heavenly Rules,' which on examination proved to be the Ten Commandments."

THURSDAY,—JUNE 16.

—— The decease of L. C. Rivett, Junior Magistrate of Police, yesterday morning at Malabar Hill, is announced.

—— The *Fire Queen*, at Calcutta, brings Burmese intelligence, but it is not of much moment. The envoys from Ava had not returned. Commodore Lambert was ill, and it was thought would be obliged to leave those waters. Col. Cootes had died on his way down to Rangoon. Meah Toon was busy in making hostile preparations. The river steamer between Prome and Rangoon have commenced receiving private passengers. Natives pay Rs. 6, each.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says :—"The Vakeels of the Suddur Adawlut seem determined to stand up for their rights. One of their body, named Dadabhoy Framjee, insisted yerterday on one of two things—that Mr. LeMessurier, with whom he was opposed in a case which came on before the full Court, should either address the Judges in Hindustanee, or keep silent. Mr. LeMessurier was obliged to relinquish the conduct of his case to a Native Vakeel who could speak Hindustanee, and to abandon all part in the discussion."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

DEATHS.—At Secunderabad, on the 3rd June, the Wife of Captain G. Forbes, 5th Madras Cavalry, of a Daughter (still-born.) At Middle Colabah, on the evening of the 9th Instant, after days of intense suffering, Margaret Harvey, the beloved child of Captain and Mrs. Shortt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—June 8th, Steamer Victoria, Lieut. F. E. Manners, from Suez 22nd May. Ship Zetus, J. Malcolm, from London 23rd January. 9th, Ship James Carstan, P. Agnew, master, from Port Phillip 21st April Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, master, from Surat yesterday. Ship Deogaum, William Evans, from Liverpool 1st March. 13th, Ship Patriarch, W. Christie, from Aden 20th May. Ship Eliza, J. H. Adamson, from London via Plymouth, 12th February. 11th June, Ship Hydree, Rowe, from Mauritius 21st May. Brig Dadloy, Alie Mian, Nacoda, from Judda 3rd April. 12th, Ship Hydroosee, J. J. C. Browne, from Mauritius 24th May. 13th, Ship Victoria, W. Smith, from Singapore 6th May. B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Bushire 29th May, touched at Muscat.

DEPARTURES.—June 8th, Ship Aurora, A. Cowie, master, to China. Ship William Darley, B. P. Beaumont, to Liverpool.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers :—

Per Patriarch, from Aden :—88 natives.

Per James Parson, from Port Phillip :—Mrs Agnew.

Per J. R. Carnac, from Surat :—Mrs Lockett and several natives.

Per Brig Dadloy, from Judda, 100 Natives.

Per Ship Hydroosee, from Mauritius, Mr. George; Mr. Bocquee, and 15 returned emigrants.

Per Victoria, from Singapore :—3 natives.

Per Bombay, from Bushire :—Alley Shaw Baker Khan and family, and servant.

LIST of passengers proceeding by the E. I. Company's steamer to Suez on the 20th June :—

A Lady ; a gentleman ; Lieut. Elphinstone and a native servant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th June, 1853.

Lieutenant T. B. Webster, Deputy Collector, Shikarpoor, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 21st ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 14th June, 1853.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, assumed charge of his duties on the 9th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. RICHARDSON, Depy. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 15th June, 1853.

Lieutenant G. E. Thomas, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna, joined his appointment on the 10th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 15th June, 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Section XI. of Act III. of 1840, to appoint Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Goldsmid from the Presidency.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden to act as a Member of the Mint Committee, during Mr. Goldsmid's absence from the Presidency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1853.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, for the detached station of Ratnagherry, received charge of his appointment on the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1853.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton, Acting Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, assumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant

Mr. A. W. Jones, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, assumed charge of his duties on the 7th instant.

The leave of absence for ten days, granted to Lieutenant C. W. Barr, Superintendent of Police, at Surat, on the 23rd March last, will date from the 8 h, instead of the 23 d of that month.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1853.

Mr. A. K. Forbes, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, received charge of his appointment on the 6th instant.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Acting Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, is allowed an extension, to the 1st October next, of the leave of absence on sick certificate granted to him under date the 12th ultimo.

Mr. R. S. Bagshaw has officiated as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad from the 8th April last.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, Judge and Session Judge of Candeish, assumed charge of his office on the 7th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1853.

Mr. W. Simson, Civil Auditor and Mint Master, has been allowed leave of absence for three months and two days, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. W. Simson delivered over charge of the offices of Civil Auditor and Mint Master of his Deputy, Mr. Price, on the 3rd instant.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1853.

First Hospital Assistant Damoo Bhartee, of the Road and Tank Department, to do duty in the Civil Hospital at Nassick, during the monsoon, and to return afterwards to his present appointment.

Bombay Castle, 15th June, 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Haines received charge, from Dr. Pelly, of the Civil Medical duties at Dhoolia, on the 21st March last.

The following Second Grade Apprentices to be First Apprentices, from the 11th instant, and to be attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and admitted into the Grant Medical College as Student Apprentices :—

J. M. D. F. O'Bryan.	J. Sylvester.
Arthur Burn.	W. Duggan.
P. Grogan.	E. McGeogh.
J. Kinlock.	G Lloyd.
R. L. McLeane.	J. H. Bedford.
A. Collins.	J. Neil.
W. Wilson.	

First Grade Apprentice Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, of the Civil Oculist's Department, to be attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and admitted to the Grant Medical College as a Student Apprentice.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Mr. Malet, Chief Secretary, having returned to the Presidency, Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments, will join the Right Honorable the Governor at Poona, as Secretary in attendance, and in charge of all the Civil Departments. During Mr. Goldsmid's absence the duties of the Revenue, Financial and Railway Departments will be conducted by Mr. Malet, Chief Secretary.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1853.

No. 372 of 1853.—An order by Brigadier F. Stalker, C. B., dated Nusseerabad, the 1st May 1853, directing lieutenant colonel Delamain, C. B., of the 1st regiment light cavalry (lancers), to assume command of the Rajpootana field force, from that date, consequent on the departure of the brigadier to assume command of the northern division of the army, is confirmed.

No. 373 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed :—

By lieutenant colonel Coningham, date Sholapore, the 27th April 1853, appointing lieutenant Taverner, of the 20th regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 8th regiment Madras light cavalry, until further orders.

By captain Hough, dated Shikarpore, the 4th May 1853, appointing ensign Gordon, adjutant of the 2nd Belooch battalion, to act as 2nd in command of that corps, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of lieutenant Thatcher, or until further orders.

By major Scobie, dated Surat, the 5th May 1853, appointing captain Jameson, of the 29th regiment N. I. to the charge of the executive engineer's office at that station, as a temporary measure.

No. 374 of 1853.—The following promotions are made :—

Commissariat Department.

Senior conduct F. C. Sherren to be deputy assistant commissary, acting conductor J. Dowman to be conductor, and acting sub-conductor F. Arthur to be sub-conductor, vice lieutenant Mabbott, relieved from further duty in the commissariat,—date of rank, 18th May 1853.

Senior sub-conductor J. Murphy to be acting conductor, during the absence of conductor Delany on furlough to Europe.—do do

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1853

No. 375 of 1853.—2nd lieutenant E. Southey, acting executive engineer at Hyderabad, is allowed leave of absence from the 21st May to the 20th June, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate.

No. 376 of 1853.—lieutenant T. B. Webster, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on medical certificate.

No. 377 of 1853.—captain W. G. Aitken, of the regiment of artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

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No. 378 of 1853.—Superintending surgeon J. Don, Suthern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, to proceed to the cape of Goop Hope and Sea, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1853.

No. 379 of 1853.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Surgeon J. J. Atkinson, of the 24th regiment native infantry, to act as garrison surgeon at Surat, during the absence of surgeon Pitcairn on sick leave to the Cape of Good Hope, or until further orders.

No. 380 of 1353.—The following appointment is made:—

23d Regiment N. L. I.

Lieutenant E. Waddington to be adjutant, vice Peyton, proceeded to Europe.

No. 381 of 1853.—Captain H. Vincent, acting deputy assistant commissary-general at Hydrabad, is allowed leave of absence from the 3rd ultimo, to the 3rd instant, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

No. 382 of 1853.—The undermentioned officers are reported qualified as interpreters in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieutenant J. T. Newall, 2nd grenadier regt. N. I.
Lieutenant D. Lacy M. D. Gleig, do. do.

No. 383 of 1853.—2nd Lieutenant J. A. Ballard, assistant to the chief engineer, is allowed a further extension of leave, to remain at Mahableshwur and the Deccan, till the 21st instant, for the benefit of his health.

No. 384 of 1853.—Captain F. J. Groube, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence, from the 1st June to the 15th November next, to proceed to Secunderabad on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1853.

No. 385 of 1853.—Lieutenant Stanley Scott, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, has been appointed a supernumerary assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey and assesment in Guzerat.

Lieutenant Frederick George Stewart, of the 9th regiment native infantry, has been appointed a supernumerary assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Southern Mahratta country.

Lieutenant George Edward Thomas, of the 13th regiment native infantry, has been appointed a supernumerary assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey, and assistant in Tannah.

Captain Roberr Gordon, of the 4th regiment native infantry or rifle corps, has been appointed a supernumerary assistant to the superintendent revenue survey and assistant in Guzerat.

No. 386 of 1853.—The following general order by the government at Fort St. George, No. 94, dated 10th May 1853 is published for information:—

The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant-colonel Augustus Clarke, of the 8th regiment native infantry, to be a brigadier of the 2nd class and to command Aden, vice brigadier T. L. Green, proceeded to Europe.—To join without delay.

(Sd.) C. A. Browne, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

No. 387 of 1853.—John McLennan, esquire, M. D., physician-general, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days from the 25th May, Instead of from the period stated in G. O. No. 356, dated the 28th May 1853.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1853.

No. 389 of 1853.—Cornet R. S. Sherwood, of the 1st regiment light cavalry (lancers), is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1853.

No. 390 of 1853.—Captain H. J. Margery and Lieutenant E. Southey, are allowed a further extension of leave to remain at the Presidency till the 30th instant.

No. 391 of 1853.—The leave of absence granted to Major W. T. Whitlie, C. B., of the regiment of artillery, in G. O. No. 270, dated the 20th April last, is to have effect from the 9th May last, instead of the date therein specified.

No. 392 of 1853.—With reference to G. O. No. 339 of the 18th ultimo, Major B. Crispin, Agent for Clothing the army, is allowed a further extension of leave to the 10th instant, to remain at Mahableshwur on medical certificate.

No. 393 of 1853.—An order by Captain Arrow, dated Ahmedabad, the 24th May 1853, appointing Ensign Way, attached to the 28th regiment native infantry, to conduct the duties of Quarter Master in addition to those of Interpreter, until further orders, vice Lieutenant Hewitt, permitted to resign the acting appointment, is confirmed.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council
J. G. Lumsden, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 11th June, 1853.

1. The commander in chief directs that periodical reliefs of troops shall not, unless in urgent or special cases (to be duly reported), take place between the 15th March and 15th October of each year.

2. Escorts for treasure, prisoners &c. are not to be granted within the same period, except in cases already specially exempted, or when essentially required for the good of the public service. The reason why or authority under which any escort is furnished within the above named prohibited period, to be stated on the report of departure.

3. The following appointment in the commissariat department is made:—

Commissariat serjeant M. Kinsley to be acting subconductor, vice Murphy.

4. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

7th regiment native infantry.—Ensign R. M. Bonnor, from 20th May to 6th June, in extension.

17th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant L. Pelly, from 21st May to 30th June, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

29th regiment native infantry.—Major D. M. Scobie, from 23d May to 30th June, to proceed to Ahmednuggur, on medical certificate.

29th regiment native infantry.—Ensign N. Kirkland, from 1st June to 30th Nov., to proceed to Poona, for the purpose of attending the School of Instruction at that station.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th June 1853.

1. Assistant surgeon N. P. Foley is appointed to the medical charge of the 27th regiment native infantry, as a temporary measure.

2. 2nd Grade apprentice Domingos Lewis, attached to her majesty's 78th highlanders, is discharged the service at his own request.

3. Private Sud Sawonth bin Darkojee Sawanth, a deserter from the 10th regiment native infantry, is attached to the marine battalion; and the officer commanding that corps will take the necessary measures on the opening of the season for forwarding him, under a proper escort, to the head quarters of his regiment at Deesa.

4. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to admit Joanna Easden, widow of the late pensioned corporal William Easden, to the benefits f Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of (Rs. 5 15 7) Rupees five, fifteen annas, and seven pies, from the 1st of June 1851.

5. The following orders are confirmed:—

By major-general Staveley, C. B., dated Poona the 7th and 13th May 1853, directing assistant surgeon Skelding, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to receive medical charge of the 27th regiment native infantry, from the former date, and of the staff corps of sappers and miners and medical store department from the latter date, during the period that surgeon Kays may officiate as superintending surgeon of the Poona division, or until further orders.

ERRATUM.

In general orders by the commander-in-chief, dated the 12th ultimo, in the first line, after "28th August 1852" add "and 19th February 1853." The rules therein promulgated to be numbered XLVIII. to LII. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) H. Hancock, lieut-colonel,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th June, 1853.

At a native general court martial, assembled at Camp Rajcote, on Friday the 20th day of May 1853, and of which subedar major Sew Deen Sing, of the 20th regiment light cavalry, is president, camp followers "Sew Lall and Gunness" (Bunians) were tried on the following charges, viz:—

Charges.—Camp followers, "Sew Lall and Gunness" (Bunians) residing in the cantonment of Rajcote, brought to trial by order of his excellency the commander in chief upon the following charges, viz:—

First Charge.—That the camp follower Sew Lall did in the cantonment of Rajcote, on or about the night of the 31st of March 1853, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, or thereabouts, wounded, with intent to murder, "Moolia," a female residing in the said cantonment, by cutting her severely on the face, and on the right hand, with a knife, or other sharp instrument.

Second Charge.—That the said "Sew Lall" did, at the time and placed above stated, intentionally wound and maim the aforesaid "Moolia" by inflicting a severe cut on her right hand, and by nearly severing her nose from her face with a knife or other sharp instrument, thereby inflicting grievous bodily injury.

Charge against Gunness.—That the camp follower "Gunness" was present in aiding and abetting at the aforesaid crimes committed in the manner and form aforesaid.

Adjutant General's Office,

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 26th April 1853.

By order of his excellency the commander in chief,
(Sd.) H. Hancock, Lieut. Col.,
Adjt. genl. of the army.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner "Sew Lall" camp follower
Guilty of the first charge,
Guilty of the second charge;
and the prisoner "Gunners" camp follower
Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoners guilty as above specified, sentences the prisoner Sew Lall, camp follower, to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for a term of seven years, and the prisoner Gunness, camp follower, to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for a term of (3) three years.

(Sd.) Sew Deen Sing, Subedar major,
(Sd.) F. Westbrooke, Capt., and President.
offg. Judge Advocate.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) F. FitzClarence, Lieut. General,
Commander in chief.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th June 1853.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution under the orders of the brigadier general commanding Northern division of the army, which is to have effect from the 23rd ult.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) H. Hancock, lieutenant-colonel,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M.'s Forces.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th June, 1853.

A board of medical officers, composed as follows, will assemble at 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday the 15th instant, at the quarters of captain Hay, 78th highlanders, to examine and report on his state of health.

President.

J. Hall, Esq., M. D., deputy inspector general her majesty's hospitals.

Members.

Surgeon Ross, 10th hussars.
" Franklin, 86th regiment.
" Webster, 78th, will attend the board.

Joseph McCraken, a discharged soldier of her majesty's 86th regiment, is permitted to reside at Poona with a view to there drawing such pension as may be assigned to him by the commissioners of Chelsea hospital.

Head Quarters, Poona, 14th June, 1853.

Leave of absence—

53d Foot.—Captain Hunt, in extension, from 17th June to 17th August 1853, to remain at Bombay on the recommendation of a board of medical officers, subject to the confirmation of his excellency the commander in chief in India.

By order of his excellency lieutenant-general the right hon'ble Lord F. FitzClarence, G. C. H.
(Sd.) H. Havelock, lieutenant-colonel,
Depy. adjt. genl., H. M.'s forces, Bombay.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE SIR H. J. LEEKE, R. N., K. H., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1853.

Under instructions from government, Mr Watson, proceeding to assume charge of the office of inspector of customs at Aden, is to be accommodated with a passage to that place on board the Ajdaha, at the Ward room mess.

The officers below named are appointed a committee to assemble on board the Ajdaha on the 18th instant for the purpose of examining the mess stores which will be shipped by the contractor.

Commander Barker,
Assistant surgeon Room
and
Mr Mignon clerk in charge.

Assistant surgeons H. Room, of the Queen, and R. James of the Ajdaha, are permitted to exchange vessels.

Mr. Hanking, acting master of the Queen, is to be transferred to the Ajdaha as supernumerary, for passage to join the Elphinstone.

Mr Campbell, acting master, supernumerary attached to the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Queen.

Surgeon A. Wright was permitted to reside on shore for the benefit of his health on the 21st April last.

Mr. H. Mercer, 2nd class engineer of the Semiramis, and Mr. R. Gilbert, 3d class C. trained engineer, supernumerary attached to the Semiramis, are to be discharged to the P. & O. Company's steamer Pottinger on the 16th instant, for passage to Calcutta for the purpose of joining the Squadron in Rangoon, vice Mr. Thomas, 3d class engineer and Mr. Corrigan 3d class C. trained engineer, reported sick.

By order of the commodore commander-in-chief I. N.,
(Signed.) E. W. Daniell,
Assistant Superintendent of the I. N.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI